The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,176.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

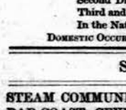
First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

Leave Bombay	March. 16	Leave Galle	March. 26
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	20		April
„ Calicut	1	„ Viragapatam	1
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Palso Point	4
„ Colombo	25	Arrive Calcutta	6

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

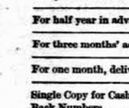
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Mar.	Mar.	Down. Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	25 & 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28 9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28 11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30 17
	April			April
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1 15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3 17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5 19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7 21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10 24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

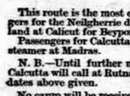
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 15th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) The Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.



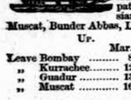
Fares from Broace.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.



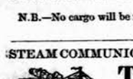
THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 13th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Carnatic," (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th March 1869.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "Windsor Castle," being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 14th March. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1869.

FOR LONDON.

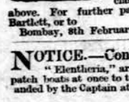
(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Elentheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Elentheria."

ombay 4th March 1869

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Benvoirlich," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McDougall at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Benvoirlich."

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

THOMAS BEAR'S Celebrated VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO, TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory - High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson' will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

FAREWELL AND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. GEORGE CASE).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH

GRACE EGERTON

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE)

respectfully announces that her

FAREWELL BENEFIT

will take place on

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH,

When she trusts that her patrons will evince their approval of her efforts to please them by according her a bumper house on this her

LAST APPEARANCE.

In grateful acknowledgment of the hearty welcome she has received during her short stay in Bombay, and the unprecedented amount of patronage bestowed upon her entertainments,

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN

purchasing a Ticket for the Dress Circle or Stalls will be presented with a

CARTE DE VISITE

OF

Mrs. GEORGE CASE,

OR OF

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE,

Photographed by some of the leading Artists in Australia.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Are ready and may be selected from a very large assortment at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's. An early application will secure a better choice.

The programme will be especially selected, including for the first time,

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

A Comic Sketch, entitled,

MARRIED AND SETTLED,

MISS McDURK,

With Scotch Song and Highland Fling, &c., &c., &c.

That extraordinary Illusion,

THE PROTEAN CABINET,

Will be TRULY and FULLY EXPLAINED.

Mr. CASE will ENTER the CABINET and

DISAPPEAR WITHOUT CLOSING THE DOORS,

Thus really exposing the secret.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

EX "ATLANTIQUE."—A consignment of "Medoc" Claret from Bordeaux. A good sound Breakfast Wine, suitable also for "Cup." Rs. 10 per dozen, quarts. Cash samples issued as Rs. 1 per bottle.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
2, Bell Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Erato," Captain H. B. Fletcher, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Delivery orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this office up to 2 P.M. on Friday the 19th instant, from parties willing to undertake the right of Collecting, Leasing, and other Farms on the Esplanade, from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, March, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.

NOTICE.—The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould has, by an order dated the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, appointed William Gilmour Hall, Esquire, a partner in the firm of William Nicol and Company, and Soondeer Raghoonath, Esquire, Hindoo, of Bombay, respectively to be Official Liquidators of the above-named Company.—Dated this 11th day of March 1869.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NORMANDY PIPPINS.

	Received Overland. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
From the basket, per lb.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AUCTION SALE of the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., &c., on the Parell Road, opposite to the Upna Cottage.

On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at above place, the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c., &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprising rich hollow stem glass ware, with quart, pint and claret decanters, rich glass dessert service, handsome white gold and pink, white and gold, and green and gold flowered dinner, dessert and breakfast services; best Plated Ware, such as dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and liqueur frames, tea set, salver, set of spoons and forks, plated ivory handled fruit knives and forks in mahogany case, single and double-branched table chamber and piano candlesticks, &c., &c., table cutlery by Mappin Brothers; the whole of the very elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising sets of dining tables in five pieces, circular, pier, writing, dressing, washing and camp tables, easy, long arm, folding, rocking, ebony, round, and dining and drawing room chairs, conversation and sofa couches with silk lining and springs, handsome ottoman with ditto, sideboard, teapoys, book shelves, hat stand, cheffoniers, wardrobes, gown and clothes presses, four-posts bedstead with mattrass and curtains complete, mahogany dressing and, cheval glasses, one and three lights plated and bronze hanging argand, wall, and table argand, table, reading and kerosine lamps, and wall shades, pictures, a mahogany and plate bagatelle table with balls and cues, a single barrelled rifle in case with cartridges by Westly Richards, handsome English carpets and rugs, table ornaments, copper cooking utensils, dispensary and godown articles and sundries.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1869.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

LINDLEY and WARREN. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
Postage Stamps	„ 5 „
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits	„ 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ARRIVAL IN THE HARBOUR OF THE "KHORASAN."

PAYNE and Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY,

Have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the "Khorasan," from London, with the following Wines for them :—

SHERRIES
SPARKLING MOSELLES
SPARKLING HOCKS
PORTS—OLD TOM
JAMAICA RUM—VERMOUTH
ORANGE BITTERS
BRANDIES
EAU DE VIE
HOLLANDS
GINGER WINE
EIGHT BRANDS OF CLARETS
STILL HOCKS

Detailed particulars below.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasan" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES

Credit.			Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

18 0		One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0		Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0		Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

Cordon Blue	Rs. 28 0
Creme de Bouzy	34 0
Fleur de Sillery	40 0
Light Dry Sillery	35 0

Only a few days landed from the

"PRINCE OSCAR."

And will commence landing from the

"KHORASAN,"

On the 4th March the following :

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.
34 0		Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	33 0
37 0		Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0		Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

40 0		Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 36 0
45 0		Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

Credit.			Cash.
30 0		Laubenheim, Vintage 1862	Rs. 18 0
23 0		Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 8
23 8		Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0		Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
29 0		Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
26 0		Scharlachberg ditto 1862	23 0
24 0		Erbach ditto 1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28,34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a choice of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.			Cash.
13 0		Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0		Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0		Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0		Saint Julien	15 0
20 0		Batailley	18 0
20 0		Beych ville	18 0
34 0		Chateau Lafitte	28 0
22 0		Chateau La Rose	20 0
30 0		Chateau Latour	28 0
34 0		Chateau Margaux	28 0

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.			Cash.
29 0		Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	Rs. 27 0
32 0	+	Green Vine Leaf Brandy	29 0
34 0		Brandy, old (3 stars)	30 0
40 0		Ditto, Liquor	36 0

Note.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy, Rs. 29 Cash. We have Imported this Brandy into Calcutta in large quantities for more than 20 years.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

Credit.			Cash.
22 0		Jamaica Rum, Old Pineapple	Rs. 20 0
20 0		Old Tom, or Cordial Gin	18 0
		Genuine Hollands Gin (Scheidam) 15 large Squaner in a case.	
		Do. Do. Do. 12 small Squaner in a case.	
20 0	+	Whiskey Glenlivat, Highland	18 0
22 0		Whiskey Irish LL	20 0
20 0		Orange Bitters	17 0
21 0		Ditto, ditto, superior	18 0
20 0		Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0		Cherry Brandy	16 0

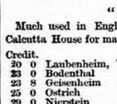
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

40 0		Curacoa Noyeau &c.	Rs. 35 0
40 0		Maraschino de Zara	37 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0		Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaco, Vanille, Chartreuse Jeaune Rose Raspail ..... per doz. assorted	Rs. 28 0

N.B.—All the above Wines and Spirits have been just landed



Steinwein in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases. The Flacon contains one Quart 24 0

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.			Cash.
24 0	A	description of Liquer Sauterne highly appreciated	38 0

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.

Quarter Casks Kilderkins.

TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—W[illegible] to be distinctly understood that in all instances we [illegible]ntee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—The quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally

PAYNE and COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH,)

BOMBAY,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House).

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and Co.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BASS' BEER.

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Pints per dozen	4 0

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.,

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Pints per dozen	4 0

GUINNESS' DUBLIN

XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

Cash Prices.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 7 8
Pints per dozen	5 0

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter) Bottled by Sparks Moline.

TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

BASS BEER Bottled by Stone is in Barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 3 dozen Pints.

BASS BEER Bottled by Foster and Sons is in cases of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL PACKAGES IF A SMALLER QUANTITY BE ORDERED FOR THE MOFUSSIL A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING WILL ENSUE.

PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

[Established in Bombay in 1842.]

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Our own Brand

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1	—Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Rs. 36	Rs. 16
	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1	—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	25	14
„	2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	22	12
	Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	22	—
„	3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	18-8,	10-8
„	4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	17	10
„	5—Medoc, Red capsule do	15-8,	9
„	6—Medoc, White capsule, do	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do		22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.

(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	22
Chablis, ditto	„	22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs.	74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36	Rs. 19-8
Moselle Still, Marcebrunner	„ 32	„ 17-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	„ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27	„ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 to	19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	„	32 „	17-8
Moselle Still, Marcebrunner	„	34	—
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	25	—
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	42	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	36	—
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„	26	—
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„	23	—

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts.	Pts.
	Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32 0
	Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28 0
	Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„	22 0
	do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„	22 0
	do. „ 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	„	22 0
	do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„	18 0
	do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„	15 8
	Marsala, Virgin Pale	„	15 8
	Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„	33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.) Qts. Pts.

A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs.	30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	„	24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„	18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	23
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 32	16 0
Cherry Brandy, 1st Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for New Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 360. Colabas have fallen Rs. 25 owing to large lots being sold by speculators themselves.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	360
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	220
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
2,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	160
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1220
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	830
1,080,000	1,000	550	11-14	Do. New	290
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	820	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1080
...	500	500	1000do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	1000do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8750
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Franji Cowasji Press	1165
300,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3500
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Motus. Press & G. Co.	210
250,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
65,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
425,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1620
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bycoch Mills	375
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1825
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	330
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	230

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,945,000	500	...	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	108
...	800,000	25	13½	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'say Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	50	Sept. '67	Do. Bank	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	100	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
...	400	400	...	B'gal C'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	3,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do.	do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
alcutta	At sight.		99
Do.	60 Do.	do.	98
adras	30 Do.	do.	99
ina	60 Do.	do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

CALCUTTA—6TH MARCH 1869.

Government Securities.—No business reported.

About 1½ p.c., it was known in the market that the Budget for 1869-70, proposed an income tax of 1 per cent., and to raise loans of £5 millions or 5 crores of rupees; of which Rs. 50 lakhs to be borrowed here immediately by short term debentures. One crore to be raised; half in England and half in India, for renewal of Public Debts falling due in 1869-70, and £1½ millions have already been set down by the Secretary of State to be raised in England. Loans for the remaining two million pounds are to await instructions from the India Office.

A few National Bank shares were bought for an order at Rs. 140. Yesterday, a sale of Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 16 per share of Rs. 100 paid-up.

At the meeting of shareholders in the Punjab Trading Co. held yesterday, the Directors' Report was adopted and Accounts passed by large majority of votes. The meeting was afterwards made special, when resolutions were passed to wind-up the Company voluntarily; Messrs. Jas. G. Meston and W. H. Fitz were appointed liquidators with commission to be received upon the return capital to shareholders, and the liquidators to work under instructions of a Committee of seven gentlemen appointed at said meeting.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 247
Vingorla	232 to 235
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	270 to 272
Hingunghat	275 to 280
Broach	N.G. 268 to 270
Do.	M.G. 280 to 295
Veeravul	255 to 257
Khandeish Barsee	266 to 267

Ready sales 1,375 Candies. Market firm at yesterday's rates.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Hackett, Major, 26th Cameronians, on leave, from Calcutta.
Simpson, Ensign, 2nd Queen's on leave, from Poona.
Beale, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Tomlinson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's on leave, from Poona.
Hatch, Colonel, Agent Gun Carriage, on duty, from Poona.
Holland, Lieutenant, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, from Malligaum.
Meade, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Hatch, Colonel, Agent for Gun Carriage, on duty, to Poona.
Holland, Lieutenant, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
Lugard, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin from leave, to Chindwarra.
Robinson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Colonel H. D. Torrens, C. B., Commanding the Garrison, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th March, 1869.

A European Garrison Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble at 11 a. m., on Saturday the 13th instant, at the Officers Mess Room, Colaba, for the trial of No. 4979, Private William Jones 1-23rd Foot, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Lieutenant Colonel Morse, Royal Artillery.

Members.—Major Campbell, 22nd Regiment N. I., Major Milford, 2nd G. Regiment N. I. the 1-23rd Foot; will furnish 2 Captains and 1 Subaltern, and the 2nd Grenadiers will furnish 1 Subaltern as members to compose the Court.

The names and dates of commissions of the Subalterns to be taken to the Court and given to the President.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	General Havelock (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, March 4.
	Hero	Price	London, Nov. 10.
	Ivanhoe	Robertson	Clyde, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Atmosphere	Oram	Liverpool.
	H. M.'s Malabar (s)	Rich	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Beeston Castle, Doyal, to Moulmein.
Brig Mohideen Bux, Nacoda, to Cayalpatam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch.
Steamer Japan, to Hongkong.
Brig Shawool Hamid, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Mar 6 Lightning (s) ..... Rodger ..... Hongkong, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 6 Moulmein (s) ..... ——— ..... ———

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

NOTICE.—An Adjourned Quarterly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 12th March 1869, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 5th March 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACARTNEY-FILGATE—March 11th, at Government House, Parell, Mrs. Macartney-Filgate, of a son.

NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE—March 10th, at Mahim, the wife of Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangerjee, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

GRIGG—ROBERTS—March 6th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Lieutenant Edward Evans Grigg, Assistant Commissioner of Oudh, to Josephine, second daughter of J. Roberts, Esq., of Bristol.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

THIS morning the Legislators of Bombay will again be called upon to tinker at the so-called "Town Dues" Bill—a measure which came in "such a questionable shape" that its authors did not dare to name it correctly, until in a moment of unwonted candour, the *preux chevalier* of our daily contemporary labelled the thing accurately with the words, Octroi and Transit Duties. He has since repented; nay, he has vehemently repudiated his own veracious phrase,—perhaps because it *was* veracious—feeling that he had stumbled unawares into a line that did not become his character or his antecedents. Yesterday morning he returned to the subject for the purpose of expresssing his belief that "our community has no cause to regret or to be ashamed of the stormy discussions which have marked the progress" of the skilful manœuvres undertaken with the object of inflicting Octroi and Transit Duties on Bombay. We cannot share the belief of the spotless optimist to whom we have been opposed. We do feel regret that any one could be found to commence a controversy with contemptuous abuse of opponents, to carry it on by means of garbled extracts from printed works, and to conduct his share of it with the minimum of principle and the maximum of misrepresentation; and we do feel ashamed of the part of detective which, in the interest of truth and honour, we were compelled to play. "Our community" does not forget the attempt to bully it by the use of scurrilous epithets; nor the audacious garbling of the "Economist;" nor the patchwork quotations from John Stuart Mill; nor the shiftiness and perversion which, like corruption in the blood, broke out in blotches over the fair face of controversy. These things are not forgotten any more than the story of the telegrams, or the other little matters which are notorious in local story. Yet our pious opponent, with melodramatic self-complacency, after an interrogation of his conscience—if he have one—thus writes—

"Our part in that controversy was not lightly taken, as we have more than once shown, nor have we at its close anything to reproach ourselves with in the conduct of it, but that we ever turned aside to reply to the personal abuse poured upon us by those who did not share our views, and who did not hesitate to impugn our motives."

So that he repents him of none of the wrong—neither of the garbled quotations, nor the truncated extracts, nor the ingenious misrepresentations, nor the non-natural use of words, nor the general attempt to impose on the public. How consoling it must be to reflect on a journalistic career so pure and untainted! But the poor martyr has had his moments of weakness. He has been irritated into forgetting himself and violating his own precepts of correct conduct. His sensitive mind bleeds with the self-inflicted reproach that he turned aside from garbling the economical writers, "to reply to the personal abuse poured" upon him, by those who did not "share his views," by those who did not hesitate to impugn the motives—the disinterested motives of one who is notorious for purity, veracity, integrity and unselfishness! Of course it would be waste of time to tell him—what he knows, however perfectly well—that, if what he calls "personal abuse," but what others call just chastisement, was poured upon him, it was the direct consequence of his frequent infractions of the laws of honour and morality in the conduct of a public discussion, and not the consequence of a difference of views. It is lamentable that "strong language" has to be employed, but more lamentable that any man should give frequent and just occasion for its employment. Controversy, with an honourable and reasonable opponent, like Mr. John Fleming, for example, can be decently and even pleasantly carried on; but when the maxims of fairness are violated, then decent controversy is interrupted by the necessity of inflicting punishment. Who does not remember that he who now complains of "abuse" revelled in it until he was checked; that in the early stage of the fiscal dispute "noodledom" performed that part which, on a recent occasion, was allotted to "drivel." All opponents of Octroi and Transit Duties were "noodles," all opponents of a particular drainage scheme were "drivellers" These epithets were not provoked, they were the spontaneous growth of a mind, which, not respecting itself, can respect no other mind. If all men were honest there would be no need of policeman or courts of justice; if all writers obeyed the laws of honour and morality there would be no necessity for any one to assume the unpleasant task of exposing and chastising the misdeeds of those who set them at naught.

Even at the moment when he figures as a penitent in the public confessional, the writer on whose habits we are commenting prints this statement—

"The discussion has ended in the tacit admission that the statements which we made at its outset were in the main true."

What is a "tacit admission"? What is it that is admitted to be true? Who will take upon themselves the burden of admitting that the statements of the write are true? If acquiescence in an inevitable necessity were construed to mean tacit admission, then the assertion would not be correct; for the Octroi and Transit Duties, and the statements advanced even by honest men, in their support, have been, and will be, contested to the last. If the Octroi and Transit Duties Bill passes the Legislative Council, if it is not stopped by the Governor, if it is sanctioned by the Viceroy, it will owe its existence, not to its merits, but to the deplorable financial position imposed upon the Municipality. It stands on record that an organized and successful attack was made on the Licence-tax for the purpose of creating a deficit, and next, when we were threatened with worse disasters another organized manœuvre diminished the House-tax by one per cent. It stands on record that the scheme of inflicting Octroi and Transit Duties on Bombay has pushed forward, first on one ground, then on another, until it was plain that the sole object was to carry these duties at any cost. It stands on record that the ultimate present cost is the Fifteen Lakhs Loan, and general discredit and painful scandal; with, in addition, a general dread that next year another Fifteen Lakhs Loan will be inevitable. It stands on record that the main object of the prime mover was to tax trade, tax the consumer, tax the ryot, tax anybody except "the place"—we know what that means—and that had the prohibition of transit duties been foreseen by the gentleman pressing on the bill, he would never have consented to bring it forward. We doubt if any measure ever had a more disastrous history, and if it passes,—thanks to the substitution of grain for cotton,—then the promoters will have the delightful consolation of having helped to supply the wants of an extravagant Municipality by taxing the food of the people. Perhaps all the other parties concerned will also say, turning up their eyes, "We, *too* have nothing with which to reproach ourselves!"

H. E. LORD NAPIER of Magdala will shortly leave Bombay in order to attend the grand Durbar at Umballa. He will be accompanied by Colonel Dillon. It has not yet been decided whether the Commander-in-Chief of Madras will also swell the Court of the Viceroy, but it is highly probable.

WE believe that H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald intends to make a brief stay at Poona on his way to Mahableshwur.

COLONEL Kirby, the Adjutant General, will also soon depart for the Hills.

IT appears from a short "resolution" of Government, which we published two days ago, that the Post Office authorities have sent in a official report in reference to the late fire. Why should this report not be made public? We are still pretty much in the dark as to the nature of the articles in the Post Office that were destroyed by the fire, and it would be but fair to let people know how far, if at all, they are sufferers by the loss. It is perhaps thought that ignorance in a matter of that kind is blest: on the whole, however, we should prefer to know.

WE observe that Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. Wright has been appointed Inspector General Indian Medical Department in the room of Dr. Arnott, who has retired. Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., succeeds Dr. Wright.

MR. L. R. ASHBURNER acts as Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D., during Mr. Havelock's absence on leave.

MR. RASSAM, First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, has been allowed a year's furlough, from the 5th December 1868, by the Secretary of State for India.

CAPTAIN HANCOCK, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

MR. C. R. OVANS has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery until further orders.

PROFESSOR HUGHLINGS, of the Elphinstone College, has obtained an extension of leave for six months from the Secretary of State for India.

WE observe that the Maharajah of Vizianagram is about to pay Madras a visit with reference to the establishment of Female Normal Schools in that Presidency.

ANOTHER extradition treaty with a Rajpootana State is published in the "Gazette of India." This time it is with the State of Portabgurh. The treaty was ratified on the 19th ultimo.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal, made by the Government of Bombay with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, that book-binders permanently employed in Government establishments should be admitted to the benefits of the Uncovenanted pension rules.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India that in all cases in which free passage is given to Officers who may have been removed from the service by sentence of Court Martial, or who may be permitted to resign the service to avoid trial, a fixed sum of £87 should be granted to them as hitherto, to enable them to make their own arrangements for securing a passage to England.

THE Secretary of State for India having forwarded to the Government of India a work entitled "The Nomenclature of Diseases," the Governor General in Council has directed that Military Medical Officers shall in future adopt the new nomenclature in the preparation of the periodical returns of sickness and mortality now furnished by them. This order is applicable to all three Presidencies.

IN reply to an enquiry from the Accountant General of Bombay, the Supreme Government has stated that the order of the Financial Department dated the 6th March, regarding the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Servants, is applicable to every case in which an Uncovenanted Servant acts for another on a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem in such a post as is never held by a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer.

IT has been notified by the Government of India that the gold medal sanctioned in clause XVI. of Government General Order No. 734 of the 9th September 1864, laying down rules for the examination of officers in the native languages, will in future always accompany a degree of honor, and also be granted whenever the test for high proficiency may be passed with extraordinary credit. Officers who may be debarred from the authorized pecuniary rewards by length of service will be eligible for these medals.

THE Governor General in Council has laid down the following as the effective strength of the several grades of the Apothecary class of the Subordinate Medical Establishment to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian services in the Bengal Presidency:—Apothecaries 82, Assistant Apothecaries 132 (including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the Medical College), passed Hospital Apprentices 26, Hospital Apprentices unpassed 124 (including those absent as above mentioned.) It has been decided also that the establishment of a brigade shall consist of 1 Apothecary, 1 passed Hospital Apprentice, and 1 Hospital Apprentice not passed, and that the establishment of each battery, whether at the head quarters of its brigade or detached, shall consist of 1 Assistant Apothecary.

RETURNS of irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces for the present rubbee harvest are published in the "Gazette of India." They show that there has been great expansion of the irrigation both from the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals over 90 per cent. in the former, and a little under 50 per cent. in the latter. The acreage per cubic foot of supply on the Eastern Jumna Canal was nearly 90 acres per foot, and on the Ganges Canal it was only 70 acres. It is not known what is the ordinary area of khureef cultivation in the North-Western Provinces, but assuming that it is one half of the total area, it would give four half millions acres for the whole of the districts in the Doab as far down as Cawnpoor. A large proportion of this area is not, however, accesible to the canals, and probably two millions of acres would more nearly represent the area that can now be irrigated. The actual area irrigated was 446,000 acres, which is about one-fifth of the whole.

A SACRED concert was given at Madras last Friday. Mentioning it, the *Madras Mail* says—"Handel is not appreciated in the tropics. At least a casual stranger would have thought so if he had formed one of the rather scanty audience in the Banqueting Hall yesterday evening, at the concert of the Philharmonic Society. And yet he would have found it difficult to reconcile this conclusion with the hearty applause that followed the performance of the magnificent music from *Judas Maccabeus*. The uproarious encores showed that Handel's music, when rendered so well as it was last night, can awake enthusiasm even in a tropical climate. We trust the general excellence of the performance will compensate the Society for a poor attendance. At all events they have the authority of Handel himself that a large audience is not indispensable to a good performance of his music, for as he himself declared on one occasion when the Messiah was given in an almost empty room—'Never mind: de moosic will zound all de better.' Perhaps this was the secret of success in last night's concert for the 'moosic' sounded well throughout, and was given with great dash and effectiveness, and this too notwithstanding the drawback of having no regular conductor."

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION.

OUR readers will remember, no doubt, the "arguments" with which our contemporary sought to vindicate the fairness of taxing cotton for local purposes. From the following extract it will be seen that he has undergone a sudden and complete conversion, and that he now regards cotton taxes with horror:—

"It is well that we should understand clearly that *cotton* is rapidly becoming our one article of export in Western India, in substitution of every other description of produce. The export trade of Western India simply means the growth and export of cotton. In these circumstances, if it is possible for the State to do anything to improve the growth of the staple, or the processes by which it is prepared for market, it is an act of the highest wisdom for the State to do it, in the public *interests*. But if this is to be done in public interests, then plainly should the money required for the purpose come from the general revenues of the presidency, and not from a system of petty fines upon the traders in cotton."

We do not see why, for the object described, the money should be taken, either out of the public treasury or the pockets of the dealers; but if the cotton trade is not to be taxed for the improvement of cotton, still less can cotton be properly taxed for the improvement of Bombay. Perhaps H. E. the Governor will ask the Hon. A. Campbell to explain?

HORSE BREEDING IN KATTYWAR.

HAVING noticed some of the best breeds of horses now known in Kattywar in the notice on the Racing Prospects in that province, it may be useful to our readers and those sportsmen who feel an inclination to procure animals to compete with in some of the stakes open to them, to know the best districts in which these are procurable. The Katty horse of purest breed is found in the "Punchal," the five districts comprised under the talookas of Choteyla, Pallyad, Thusdeen Bhudlee and Bheemora—of these the finest are said to be found in Choteyla. How the breed attained its name is at present difficult to say. Amongst the breeders themselves a variety of stories are afloat, but from enquiries instituted by those who have taken an interest in the matter it is more than probable that the breed owes its superiority to a cross with the Arab. It is said that a boat load of Arab horses was once cast on the coast in years gone by, and that these horses found their way into the interior and were used as stallions. Whether this may be the case or not few will deny that in some respects the Katty shows strong symptoms of Arab blood—most particularly about the head. The small sharp ears, the muzzle almost small enough to put into a tea cup, the eye large and full, with light cheeks, but wanting in breadth about the jowl, all tend to confirm this idea. As a rule the mares are the best; they are generally large and roomy, but fall off somewhat in the hind quarters, and as noticed before have bad hocks and are generally too leggy. This latter defect in the Katty breed is mainly attributable to the breeding in and in, which is so generally resorted to. The cross with the foreign stallion which is now being carried out, may in time, it is to be hoped, in a great measure improve this, but it will take some years to restore the bone and substance for which the breed was once so famous. One great characteristic of the Katty of former days was his endurance. If our readers will look back to the performances of some country-breds of which we have the record, they will be surprised to find what they have in them. For the benefit of those who may be sceptical on the point, we would refer to a match run on the Baroda Course so far back as February 1825 between an Arab and a country-bred. The latter was the grey county-bred horse Holkar, property of Mr. Dampier, the Arab being Captain Daly's, g.a.h. Escape. The match was one 18 mile heat for Rs. 1000, Holkar also running against time for 1,100, to perform the 18 miles within the hour; owners riding, carrying 11st. 8lbs; won easily by Holkar in the following manner from start to winning post:—

			M. S.
1st	round	½ M.	4 3
2	,,	,,	4 12
3	,,	,,	4 33
4	,,	,,	4 5
5	,,	,,	4 5
6	,,	,,	3 59
7	,,	,,	4 22
8	,,	,,	4 45
9	,,	,,	4 30
10	,,	,,	4 41
11	,,	,,	4 17
12	,,	,,	4 21
18			51 53

This same country-bred would appear to have been none the worse for his performance, for he ran in the same meeting a week after, beating two others in the country-bred plate for 2 miles in 4·24. Several of our native friends in the province will tell us that the Katty has no way lost in endurance, whatever he may have in other respects. A Katty mare of one of the known breeds has been known to have gone, they will tell you, 50 koss in the day, and they frequently cite to you cases of the powers of endurance of their animals, not only in going long distances, but also doing without any solid food for a length of time. As a rule the Katty mare is undoubtedly hardy and enduring, and will undergo privations in quite as great a degree as the Arab has been known, and in this respect she is as valuable. As a rule too, the paces of the mare are far more easy and agreeable than that of the entire horse, and she is generally not so fiery or hot tempered. Horses are seldom if ever ridden by the upper classes in the province.

As the Government stakes are open to mares and horses alike, this question as to the superiority of the sex will be soon settled. From the hitherto known qualities of the mares the stewards have not given them the usual allowance when meeting horses of their own country, and it remains to be seen whether they are right.

Time will not permit to dilate on the measures taken by Government to improve the existing breeds in Kattywar. Undoubtedly it is to the advantage of Government to have a home market to which it can resort for the supply of remounts when the sources from abroad may from any cause be closed; and the more this is developed, and the greater assistance afforded to the breeders to improve the indigenous breeds, the more certainly will this end be attained.

BANKERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Monday last, after abundant time for cogitation, the foe of "noodledom" once more took up his parable in favour of bankers "lending money with or without security . . . . . or upon the collateral security of goods, *shares*, shipping documents, or *anything* that is easily convertible into money." Happily the expressions and tone of the champion of free-handed banking are very different this time from the style adopted on former occasions. Although there are, to my thinking, several dangerous, though attractive, fallacies embedded in your contemporary's article, there is in it some reasonable attempt made to grapple with the pith of the matter, some acknowledgment that the functions of fixed and floating capital are essentially distinct. Still, as my opponent considers that fixed capital may be converted "into floating capital at need" (at will?) and that, to do this, is one of the functions of bankers, it is evident we should differ widely in our definition of those terms. It would, I believe, afford a train of very important practical investigation if that difference could be argued out in the light afforded by the financial history of the last nine or ten years; but such a full discussion would be inadmissible in our Indian daily press, which of course, never owns to a "du"!" or "silly" season. But whilst giving credit to your contemporary for his improved manners in this discussion, it is desirable to remind the public of what has been missed or saved, because his counsel of six months ago was so totally disregarded. Business men have very short memories with regard to journalists' discussions, or our bankers' Director-General would not venture to "let down" his nostrum to such extreme dilution as in the following passages:—

"One would imagine from the use made of this case in the columns of a local contemporary, that the *Times of India* had been recommending our local banks to follow the example of Overend, Gurney, and Co. As every one knows (!) we *simply entered a protest* against the reactionary folly of writers, who having at one period justified the wildest advances upon the premium of share property in the island, ended by denouncing all advances upon such property as illegitimate banking."

Well, "one would imagine," if one could trust one's memory, that the determined onslaught made on the bankers' safes in Bombay in September last, through the columns of your contemporary, had a much more practical intention than is implied in a "simple protest." Those who are within reach (which I am not just now) of those bundles of old newspapers you speak of as "files," may, if they incline, compare these reflections of March with the revelry of September. Then a certain writer vowed he would make the obstinate bankers of Bombay understand and act on the gospel that shares should be "just as negotiable or meltable as a bale of cotton, or a chest of opium, or a hogshead of oil." The splendid programme cannot be so easily forgotten, and, if I remember rightly, one of the many seductive or attractive forms of the doctrines then put forth, ran thus—

"All this time (August or September last) there are some £10,000,000 sterling of valuable share property in the market on which the Bank (of Bombay) might advance with the utmost propriety and with equal advantage to itself and the community."

Fortunately for the export trade of Bombay these magnificent suggestions were disregarded by the gentlemen entrusted with that part of our floating capital (deposits and banking reserves) which bankers are at this moment employing as freely as their legitimate operations permit, but which, had that advice been taken, would have been practically unavailable for trading purposes, though the share market might have been a little more buoyant.

Your contemporary in his article of Monday says—

"Our opponents overlook altogether this branch of banker's business—the lending of money. The doctrine upon his personal responsibility.

has been preached and accepted here that a banker must not *lend* his money, but simply *invest* it in mercantile bills, although we have no local bills whatever but mere accommodation ones."

It is not necessary to give quotations from my former letters to show that I have not preached this doctrine. It is my opponent who is misled by his own straitened application of the technical terms "investments" and "loans," as properly used by his idolised "authorities." It was not I, but your contemporary, who nicknamed as "accommodation bills," the promissory notes which the Indian Presidency Banks are accustomed to discount by way of granting those short loans which form so large a portion of the business done by those institutions, and also by the Exchange Banks when their "investments" in foreign bills do not absorb all their available resources. This question is not to be hampered by technical terms or quiddities as to the form of words in which a bill or note is expressed. The question is one of the most substantial and distinct that can be proposed—Is the money that is lent about to be used for the purposes of current business, lent to men who are known as traders, small or large; men whose habitual transactions show that they employ the funds entrusted to them in such a way that at certain definite periods they can produce intact the two, five, or ten talents formerly advanced to them? We are told "there is no hard and fast line dividing legitimate from illegitimate securities." No one wishes to contend about "securities." But there is an essential difference in principle between such an employment of bankers' funds as I have just indicated, and that indiscriminate, and inevitably lavish, diffusion of those funds when the maxim is to lend money on "the collateral security . . . . . of anything that (theoretically) is easily convertible into money." When the period comes—be it a periodical season, as in Bombay, or a tight money market at home,—for the utmost demand on behalf of legitimate commerce of the floating capital held by bankers for that purpose, it is found that "easy convertibility" becomes a myth if tested by the offer of "shares" which represent fixed capital. The reasons for this are as obvious as "that the water already gone down stream, is of no use for turning the mill." If the capital gathered together for permanent investment is allowed to be diffused and dissipated, it loses its motive force and must again be collected, "fixed," before it can subserve its essential purpose—as the chief basis of all production. My opponent seems to think that capital *can* be both fixed and floating at the *same* time, that the same water can at once be in the mill-dawn and flowing down the stream. It appears to me we have here unveiled the utter fallacy which pervades his urgent advice to the bankers of Bombay to "lend money . . . . . on anything that is [promises to be?] easily convertible." It is very noteworthy how this writer authoritatively tells us that "share capital *is* floating, not fixed capital," as is supposed, we may say, in "noodledom." This view of the matter is supported by the remarkable statement that, though joint-stock cotton mills and the P. and O. Co.'s fleet are fixed capital, yet "shares therein" are floating capital. Are they? Here is something like a new light, and as we are thrust back into the elementary class, let us ask our financial doctor, what is a share? Is it a portion of capital that has been saved and invested permanently, *or* is it the bit of paper or parchment which "certifies" that the holder is the owner of a certain portion of that capital? Our perceptor, as is evident from the context, inclines to the latter opinion, and as he recognises no essential difference between cotton mills, fleets of steamers, or permanent railway plant on one hand, and ordinary merchandise on the other, he has yet to apprehend some of the most vital distinctions between fixed and floating capital. That Messrs Overend, Gurney, and Co., and more than half the railway directors of England have been under similar delusions, might be some excuse for us common-place people had we persisted in such misconceptions; but when a professor of monetary science—one who thinks to command the conviction of all the bankers "in the place" by merely writing, "*we say* that it is perfectly legitimate," &c.—writes himself down as confused in the very elements of his own propositions, it is time to ask, what is the value of such a guide? There is considerable pertinence in this question, for vigilant shareholders

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

COMMISSIONERS:—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, president; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Mr. A. F. Bellasis, C.S.; Mr. Forde, C. E.; Captain Henry; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and Captain Hancock, R. E., secretary.

The examination of witnesses was commenced to-day in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. William Charlton, locomotive superintendent G. I. P. Railway said he had been two years in his present position, and eleven years in the service of the Company, previously as assistant locomotive superintendent. Was thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Ghants. Previous to this accident did not consider the working of the Ghaut perfectly safe, but that it would require extraordinary care, with which it would be perfectly safe. The heaviest gradient above the Reversing Station he considered the least safe. In November last had recommended a catch siding to be constructed at the Bhore Ghaut Reversing Station. If it was not a question of money, he thought the station should be prolonged to the other side of the hill. A train could well enough be taken down in safety if great care was taken. Thought it would be better to do away with the Reversing Station, and take the line round the hill. Thought reversing stations a mistake. The large Ghaut engines were a great improvement on the lighter ones—in fact, the best engines that could be got for the work. Mr. Charlton here handed in a letter, dated 28th December 1868, which he had written to the Bhore and Thull Ghaut superintendents, drawing attention to the necessity of using sand boxes at the trail end of all Ghaut engines as well as in front at that period of the year when there was so much dew. From the way the sand pipes were placed, did not think the makers of the engines had intended sand to be used in descending but only in ascending. That alteration which was ordered had been complied with. There was an element of danger on the line without extraordinary care, which was perhaps too much to look for always on the part of those in charge of the train. Thought it would be going to extremes to have another European on the engine. It would be a great improvement to do away with the present incline brakes, and to have brakes on each carriage going down the Ghaut. The passengers could change carriages and go into these brake carriages. The engine should always go down with the train. The brake vans could be altered into a sort of compound brake-van and carriage. For the safety of the Ghaut it would be necessary either to lengthen the station on the Bhore Ghaut or put in a catch siding. All catch sidings should be on the side nearest Bombay at all stations. With that addition the Bhore Ghaut would be perfectly safe. If sand had been properly used, the train could not have run away on the 26th. Did not think that sand had been used in proper time on that occasion. If sand had been applied from the front part of the engine on leaving Khandalla, the train could not possibly have got away. As to the Thull Ghaut he thought it desirable not to run more than four miles an hour on a gradient of 1 in 37 without a catch siding. Thought it would be well to put in a siding between ten and eleven tunnels on the Thull Ghaut. He would do away with the inclines brakes on that Ghaut also. Knew nothing of the construction of the line. (Produced a copy of the account of the experiments made by Mr. Cortazzier in 1864.) Did not think there was much to be gathered from them, except that Cortazzier's three of them showed the benefit of having communication between the native brakesmen over having them in different parts of the train with no communication except by the driver's whistle. He thought the men who were in charge of the runaway train, had exercised ordinary care. Extraordinary care was required at unfavourable times, and he did not think the men should be taxed to such an extent that to be constantly on their guard. Did not think the train had gone on to the incline at too great a speed, but that perhaps sand had not been used at first. Having spragged a wheel, those in charge of the train were perhaps too confident. Witness was then examined at some length by Mr. Forde on technical questions connected with brake power. Native firemen, he thought, would be more under control than Europeans, and the drivers themselves would prefer native firemen to Europeans. On the morning after the accident he had gone down the Ghaut in the train with the other officials. On that occasion 75 per cent. of the train was brake power. He attributed the unusual speed acquired by that train to sand not having been used on the top of the incline. Had that been done, the train would have been entirely under control. Thought the distance between the catch sidings should not be more than four miles. As an extra precaution it would be well to put in a siding between tunnels 10 and 11. The Woonee and Thackoorwaddy sidings might be improved, but he would not recommend that more sidings should be constructed than one at Khandalla and one at the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut. No doubt the friction between steel rails and steel tires was less than between steel tires and iron rails, but the difference was not so great as might be supposed.

Mr. Thomas Ingles Dewar, resident engineer on the G. I. P. Railway, was then examined. Had been ten years in the service of the Company as an engineer, and eight years in his present position. His districts were from Bombay to Lanowlee and Egutpoora. Had always considered the Bhore Ghaut safe except for a runaway train. The late accident appeared to him very mysterious. Sand was used on that occasion, but in his opinion not in sufficient quantity, and only at intervals. That might have been the fault of the sand pipes and sand boxes, for with the present construction it was impossible to get a continuous stream of sand on the rails, and sand put on the rails at intervals had but very little effect. If there had been a plentiful continuous supply of sand the accident would not have occurred. There were three ways of preventing such an accident—first, by a continuous stream of sand; second, by taking off the brake-vans and putting brakes to each carriage or every second carriage; third, by an expensive extension of the Reversing Station. It was a matter for mature consideration whether if the first or second alternative were adopted it would be necessary to have a catch siding or prolong the Reversing Station. The present Reversing Station was unsafe for a train at high speed. The Thackoorwaddy siding had been much extended now, and would stop a train going at sixty miles an hour. Woonee siding had been too short and the points were taken up pending the lengthening of the siding. Estimates for the work were being made ready for submission to Government. The Thull Ghaut, in his opinion, was perfectly safe. The tunnel between 10 and 11 tunnels would be a convenience for working the traffic, but it was not necessary on the score of safety.

The Chairman—Can you tell us how it is that the recommendations of the chief engineer in December 1865, after the accident, endorsed by Captain Sherard Osborn, the then Agent of the Company, and the orders by the resolution of Government, have not been carried out?

Mr. Dewar—Yes; I think I can explain that. The estimates for the Thull Ghaut catch siding had been sent into the chief engineer's office by Mr. Abbott some days before the 4th April 1866. I think they must have been handed to him personally, for I cannot find any correspondence relating to it. Mr. Abbott had charge of the Ghaut then.

The Chairman—Did they ever get to Government?

Mr. Dewar—They were returned by Mr. Rushton to Mr. Manning's office for slight alteration. This took some little time.

The Chairman—How do you account for nothing being done up to the present moment?

Mr. Dewar—These sections were sent back to the Concan district engineer's office on 4th April, and there was but little time from that to the monsoon, and it was impossible to do anything in the monsoon. The assistant engineer had no assistant he could depute at that time, and it was found impossible to get it done before the monsoon, so it stood till after the monsoon; and still there was no engineer forthcoming who could be spared for the work till about the hot weather of 1867.

The Chairman—That appears to indicate a deficiency in the staff.

Mr. Dewar—We had not enough engineers at the time.

The Chairman—What was done then, or rather was nothing done? Why were not the sidings put on? And in what part of 1867 did any engineer appear upon the stage?

Mr. Dewar—In March or April, 1867 fresh sections were prepared and final sections approved of and sent from the district engineer's office to the chief engineer on 8th July. They were sanctioned by Government on the 10th October 1868, and the work was commenced the same month.

The Chairman—And it was only recently finished?

Mr. Dewar—It was finished in April, so far as the earthwork was concerned, but the points and crossings took till the 7th October 1868.

The Chairman—But on Monday we saw a great number of people working at it.

Mr. Dewar—Yes; the new embankment settled during the monsoon, and they are now repairing it.

The Chairman—Were any estimates prepared for the catch siding which the Government ordered between No. 10 and No. 11 tunnel?

Mr. Dewar—No. Mr. Manning reported to Mr. Rushton that it was necessary and Mr. Rushton agreed with him.

The Chairman—The Chief Engineer appears to have overridden the Government resolution.

Mr. Dewar—These were only preliminary instructions to go on with the estimates, the works are not to be commenced till the estimates are sanctioned.

The Chairman—I look upon this Government resolution as an order to proceed immediately with the works. Did the Government take any action to stir up the railway company at all?

Mr. Dewar—We were often asked to send in estimates, but there was no engineer to be had at the time. I may tell you that the Padusdhurree siding was sanctioned but proved unnecessary.

The Chairman—Do I understand you to say that the engineers of the railway thought they could if they chose abstain from carrying out the express and peremptory orders of Government?

Mr. Dewar—It was not regarded in that light.

Col. Trevor—I suppose it is not the only case in which the orders of the Government are ignored and undone for several years?

Mr. Dewar—We sometimes exercise our own discretion.

The Chairman—(Q.) Did the engineers ever represent to the agent the want of assistance? (A.) I don't know. (Q.) Would you do away with the Reversing Station or not? (A.) I think you had better dispense with it or lengthen it.—(Q.) And with respect to the Thull Ghaut? (A.) There there is a catch siding.

Mr. Forde further examined this witness at some length regarding several technical points connected with brake-power.

The Commission then adjourned about half-past 5 till yesterday at 12 o'clock. Yesterday Mr. Dewar was further examined on technical points by Mr. Forde. Mr. W. Knox, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Bayley, Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were also examined and a report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDED is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting at midday to-day, of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations:—

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Telegram and letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, communicating the assent of the Governor General to the "Bhore Ghaut Accident Commission Inquiry Act 1869."
2. Report of the Select Committee on the Steam Boilers Bill.

Bills and Orders of the Day:—

1. Bill No. 9 of 1866.—A Bill for the levy of Town Duties.—Third Reading
2. Bill No. 3 of 1869.—A Bill for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime mover attached thereto in the city of Bombay.—Second Reading.

Notices of Motion:—

1. The Honourable the Advocate General will move the following amendments on the motion for the third reading of the Town Duties Bill:—
   1. That the Bill be recommitted.
   2. That the following section be substituted for section 2.

II. "At a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to be held under the provisions of section XXXIII of "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865" in October 1869 and at every such meeting in October in each subsequent year, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to fix the rates for the said Town Duties to be levied for the year then next following after such meeting in respect to all or any of things specified in the schedule to this Act annexed and for that purpose to retain or omit all or any such things in or from the said schedule accordingly for the then ensuing year; provided that such rates so from time to time to be fixed shall not exceed the rate specified in the schedule to this Act annexed, or be imposed in respect of any other things than those contained in the said schedule; and the Town Duties when so fixed shall be the Town Duties leviable for the then next ensuing year under the provisions of this Act."

Power to Justices to impose Town Duties for 1870 and subsequent years.

3. That the following new section be added:—

IX. "This Act is not applicable to, nor shall the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay under the provisions thereof have the power offixing rates for the levy of Town Duties on any things imported from any place into the city of Bombay by or for the direct or exclusive use of the Government of India, or of the Government of Bombay or of Her Majesty's military or naval forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian forces."

Act not applicable to articles imported for Government or Her Majesty's forces.

4. That the words and figures—

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Cotton per cwt.....	0	1	0"

in the schedule be omitted, and that in lieu thereof the words and figure—

"Grain of all sorts per candy..... 0 4 0"

be inserted.

5. That the following words which occur in section X. of the Bill—

"without having broken bulk."

be omitted.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY.

As we mentioned briefly the other day, decision was given on Monday last, by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, in a suit at the instance of Captain W. A. Kerr against the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited). The action was brought to enforce specific performance by the defendants' company of the agreement to purchase plaintiff's right, title, and interest, in, and to the lands in Khandeish, on which a breeding farm had been established by the defendant; or to recover Rs. 2,75,000 as damages for breach of contract. The case has been before the Court for a lengthy period. Messrs Pigot and McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Cleary) appearing for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Marriott, Dunbar, and Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) for the defendants in giving judgment.

His Lordship showed that the circumstances were, that Mr. Kerr had got leases of land at Khandeish, stocked it as a breeding farm, and made it over to the defendants. He had leases of the land, and had the Company been occupant of the land at the death of the jaghirdar and been registered as such, they would have been continued in possession on payment of assessment. After the Company had got the land they appointed Mr. Smith manager, and he went to Khandeish to get the Company registered in the village books. But he had no power of attorney to attest the registration in the village books, and Mr. Kerr brought these and Rambhow—the agent who had granted one of the leases—to Bombay. The village books were produced by Rambhow but not before the payment of Rs. 10,000 to him by Mr. Kerr was the registration in the village books effected. Then a regular transfer of the land from Mr. Kerr as occupant to the company was executed by registration, and Kabalayat and Rajinama effected. Then the registration was reported to Mr. Gilbert, secretary of the Khandeish Company, and the Rs. 30,000 paid to Mr. Kerr, of which he had to pay Rs. 10,000 to Rambhow—a cute person but a great rogue—and which he paid partly on a claim for which Rambhow had done nothing and partly to get him not to impede the survey. This being so, Mr. Kerr deposited the money required for the assessment, and there really remained nothing to be done but to see that the survey was completed. Now from the correspondence his Lordship thought it was plain Government had given a pledge to survey the land in November. Nothing could be more plain than that, there had been a distinct pledge by Government that these fields should be surveyed on a proper application being made, but Mr. Davidson afterwards stated that the fields could not be surveyed unless the whole of the property, consisting of five villages, were surveyed at the same time. His Lordship confessed it appeared to him that this was a distinct departure by the authorities from the pledge they had given, and showed what he thought was not a proper mode of dealing with matters of so high an interest. It was quite enough for Government to impose the difficulty that they imposed on independent individuals leasing land in India, but the very least Government could do if a European capitalist was willing to take land was that they should put themselves even to some inconvenience. The chief point of evidence was whether Mr. Kerr had cleared all the fields by May 1864, and he held that such had been done before the registration of the company. The other point was as to Mr. Kerr's endeavour to complete the title, and he considered that gentleman had done all that could have been done in the matter,—and the company had acknowledged that, and assumed the duty which the slightest effort could have performed—to secure a survey and assessment. Then came the legal point on which Mr. Marriott had insisted with so much zeal and ingenuity: that was to this effect, that by reason of these words in the articles of association:—"The company undertakes and agrees to purchase from W. A. Kerr *his* lands" all that was done at the subsequent Meetings of the directors and shareholders in altering the agreement to the exclusion of certain lands in which Kerr's title such as he could make it in the form of a survey title was *ultra vires* and that nobody except the whole body of the shareholders could have any power to do so, and that the words "*his* lands" meant lands held by the highest title known to the law in India, though applied to lands in the Mofussil—that that expression *his* lands implied absolutely that Mr. Kerr had an entire indubitable interest and right free from all burden. Now he did not think it good sense for a moment to suppose that Mr. Marriott had only in a very few instances been able to discover a free grant better than a survey title. Such was the greatest rarity, and it was known to be such, because Europeans in India know it a long standing grievance to the independent European community that there was difficulty in getting permanent occupancy of land in India. That was a difficulty that these parties had known for years, and the directors and shareholders of the company were perfectly acquainted with that, and to suppose that the words "his lands" led these gentlemen to believe that the lands were absolutely granted to Mr. Kerr seemed to him a most preposterous construction. And to go further and say that the proceedings of the shareholders were *ultra vires* because they agreed to accept a survey title instead of an absolute title for ever was straining language to an extent he could not support. His Lordship then found that the deplorable state of the stock had been caused by the mismanagement of Atkinson, who was appointed manager at Smith's death; and gave judgment for the plaintiff, and awarded one lakh of rupees damages with costs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign J. Murray of the Adjutant General's Office, is promoted to Assistant Commissary from 6th August 1868.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Grylls, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major C. H. Wilson, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General Nagpore Force.

Major F. C. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade Rajpootana Local Horse.

Captain H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Sub-Conductor W. Wood of the Public Works Department, is promoted to the grade of Conductor for his services in Abyssinia.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade Executive Engineer, P. W. D. is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain John Bennet, Unattached, 2nd Jannuary 1869, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval

Captain H S. Osborne, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a further extension of leave for one year, from the 1st April next, to remain at the Neilgherries, on private affairs.

Major William George Mainwaring, Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st March 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon Major C. G. Wiche, M.D., Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Captain P. W. Bannerman, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for four years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. B. Aislabie, Quarter Master, Bengal General List, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of Jameson's Code, 3rd Appendix, page 84, paras. 319 to 322.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. Wright is appointed Inspector General Indian Medical Department, vice Arnott.

Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., is appointed Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Wright.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign T. Glover, of the Medical Store Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. LeB. Simmons, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia, with leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon Bagdad, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Peter Newport, Lieutenant Charles Wodehouse, and Lieutenant William Hassalls Yates, 4th March 1869.

Lieutenant Francis Austin Montriou, 5th March 1869.

Lieutenant George Francis Blowers, 6th March 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. C. Parr, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident, Baroda, in charge of Umreilly, and Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, in place of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, proceeding on furlough.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. H. Rassam First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, furlough for one year from the 5th December 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. T. Brown to act [illegible] further orders, as District Superintendent of P[illegible] Ahmedabad District, vice Captain F. H. S[illegible] ll revert to his permanent appointment of [illegible] Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District.

Mr. E. T. Candy to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during Mr. A. C. Watts' absence on privilege leave, until further orders.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment for six weeks, from the 1st April next, of all the Civil Courts in the Ratnagherry Districts.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, to have effect from the date of Major Henderson's departure on leave:—

Mr. G. T. Giertzen to act in the 1st grade of District Superintendents of Police, vice Major Henderson.

Captain T. G. Goles to act in the 1st grade of District Superintendents of Police, vice Major Prendergast.

Captain F. H. Segrave to act in the 2nd grade of District Superintendents of Police, vice Major Coles.

Azum Hurrihall Mohunial, Mamlutdar of Chowrasee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman to act in the First grade of Assistant District Superintendent of Police from the date of Lieutenant Hay's departure on leave, and until further orders.

Captain H. S. Daniell, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment for six weeks, from the 19th proximo, of the Civil Courts in the Sattara District, with the exception of the Extra Moonsiff's Court at Mainee.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, Magistrate F. P. in the Sattara District, is invested with powers of appeal under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code and with Powers contemplated in Act XIII of 1859 in that District.

Lieutenant F. J. Wise, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. H. J. Parsons appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Mr. F. Birkbeck, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Mr. Pranlall Muthooradas, District Deputy Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, appointed to act as Third Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Rao Bahadoor Vinayek Govind Chobul, Principal Sudder Ameen at Kulladghee, made the necessary declaration of Office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866 on the 19th ultimo.

Azum Muniram Muggunram, Mahalkurry of Morasea, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Narayen Bhugwan Bhoolajee, Mamlutdar of Mawn, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second Class in the Sattara District.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudasheo, Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Judge, Sholapoor, from 20th January to 7th February 1869, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Dajee Govind Gooptee, Sudder Ameen of Ratnagherry, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Senior Assistant Judge, Ratnagherry from 12th December 1868 to 3rd February 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Elphinston, Acting Collector of Canara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date of the departure of the last steamer from Canara to Bombay in May next.

Mr. J. A. Guerin, Assistant Superintendent, Berar Revenue Survey, H. A. D., is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Europe under medical certificate.

Mr. H. M. Craufurd, Deputy Superintendent, Ahmednugur Revision Survey, to act as Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ratnagherry, during Major Waddington's absence on furlough to Europe.

Mr. E. Giles to be Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer in Sind.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, during Mr. Havelock's absence on leave.

Mr. C. R. Ovans to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery until further orders.

Mr. W. M. Salmon to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry, during Mr. Boswell's absence on leave or until further orders.

Mr. J. Parsons to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as Third Assistant Collector of Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. R Cowell acted as Civil Surgeon at Ratnagherry from the 1st September to the 4th December 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Ratnagherry from the 13th May to the 31st August 1868 the period during which he acted in the appointment.

Captain J. J. Wake, R.A., resumed charge of his duties as Aide-Camp to His Excellency the Governor on the 7th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Professor at the Elphinstone College, has been promoted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificates for six months.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. F. Hancock, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. R. Easum, Chaplain of Kirkee, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the date of quitting his station.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. J. G. White and T. C. Hope respectively delivered over and received charge of the Collectorate of Surat on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Lieutenant F. R. Stock, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, delivered over charge of his Office to Major W. H. Short, District Superintendent, on the 3rd instant, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Church, Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, within the limits of the Town of Kurrachee.

The notification published at page 138 of the Government Gazette dated 18th February 1869 is cancelled.

Messrs. E. M. Lauderdale and H. H. Tyndall gave over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Collector of Halla on the 6th March, before Office hours.

Captain E. W. Trevor, Deputy Collector of Mehor, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, availed himself, from the 8th January last, of the month's leave granted under this Office Notification of the 1st ultimo; and returned to duty on the 5th idem, in the afternoon.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, March 6.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Record Commission:—Dr. F. J. Mouat; Mr. W. M. Souttar, C.S.; Mr. C. Girdlestone, C.S.; Mr. R. Taylor, C.S.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 1 of Act XXIV. of 1863, to invest the undermentioned Court in British Burmah, being a Court of the 3rd Grade as described in Section 2 of Act I. of 1863, with power to receive and take cognizance of all suits arising within its jurisdiction, which, under Act I. of 1863, Section 9, would be instituted in a Court of a lower grade:—Tenasserim Division. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Amherst, in the District of Amherst.

Captain H. de Lousada, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Superintendent of Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

The Reverend Albert Eschelbach, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 22nd ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Doing-duty Officer with the Bhopal Battalion on probation.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Stewart Hall as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Coconada.

Major J. Puckle, a Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Mysore Commission, to act as a Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade, *vice* Major H. M. Elliott, proceeded on furlough to England, with effect from 8th January, the date on which he assumed charge of the Bangalore District.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes in the Establishment of the Central Provinces:—

Major J. Lloyd, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. F. Prior, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, vice Mr. J. Lloyd.

Colonel H. D. Daly, C.B., Officiating Political Agent at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for Central India during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C. B. I., or until further orders.

Colonel S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., appointed in Notification, dated 24th instant, No. 41, to officiate as Commandant of the Central India Horse, will also officiate as Political Agent, Western Malwa.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the Commission of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in consequence of the departure on furlough of Lieutenant R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class:—

Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Dobbs, Officiating Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major O. Morgan, who vacates the appointment on account of the extension of his leave beyond the period of two years.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Oudh Commission to fill up existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st instant:—Mr. Charles Currie, to be a Commissioner; Captain E. Thompson and Mr. P. Carnegy, to be Officiating Commissioners.

The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah Commission have passed the prescribed examination in Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence:—

Lieutenant M. Furlong, Lieut. R. C. Evanson, and Lieut. M. C. Poole, Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade.

The undermentioned officer has passed the prescribed examination in Burmese for Junior Officers in the British Burmah Commission:—By the Lower Standard, Ensign James Butler, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. M. Russell, of the Revenue Settlement Department in British Burmah, is granted leave of absence to Europe on private affairs for six months, with the usual preparatory leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, and officiating as Deputy Commissioner in the 2nd Grade in the British Burmah Commission, has been granted the usual leave of absence to enable him to proceed from Myanoung to Rangoon preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. R. Onslow, B.A., Assistant, Financial Secretariat, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Major G. M. Battye, the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, made over charge of his office to Lalla Salig Ram, a Supernumerary Inspector in those Provinces, on the forenoon of the 8th of February 1869.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Punjab Frontier Force.—2nd Cavalry.—Ensign L. T. Bishop, of Her Majesty's 26th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Lieutenant on probation.

The services of Captain A. H. Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the 30th January 1869 in the Governor General's Body Guard:—Lieutenant T. Deane, of the 21st Hussars, to officiate as Adjutant, as a temporary arrangement and until further orders, vice Lieutenant Lawrence, Officiating as 2nd in Command.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—No 194 of the 10th February 1869.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Major Thomas Trevor Tartop, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Despath from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, published in Government General Order No. 897, dated 25th October 1866, and to Standing Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, No. 259 of 1866. Captain H. M. Pratt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 13th December 1868, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 4th Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major General P. Harris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, is brought permanently on the establishment in succession to Major General A. M. Becher, C.B., who vacates his appointment on the Divisional Staff on proceeding to Europe on furlough for two years.

Major General J. Travers, V.C., of Infantry, temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army, during the period Major General C. Troup, C.B., may be employed on special duty, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force, 6th Infantry:—Lieutenant A. N. Sandilands, of the 90th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern on probation.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 19th February 1869, the services of Surgeon T. F. Wright, Civil Surgeon of Buauglipore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

The services of Major General C. T. Chamberlain, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force, 5th Cavalry:—Major H. L. Millett, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major W. H. Paget, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonels, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Robert McMullin, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st March 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederic J. B. Priestley, Madras Staff Corps, 2nd March 1869.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels (Brevet.)

Lieutenant Colonel Richard John Meade, C.B.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonel John Murray Macgregor, Madras Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonel George Remington Cookson, Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel George Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st March 1869.

To be Captain (Brevet.)

Lieutenant Wellesley Campbell, late 71st N. I., 4th March 1869.

Captain (Brevet Major) Augustus Arthur Currie and Captain Robert Stannus Graves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the 2nd March 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Alfred Ollivant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 4th March 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant J. Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 17th February 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force:—Peshawur Mountain Battery—Lieutenant H. G. Burnaby, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Lieutenant M. J. King-Harman, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement:—

Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, of the Royal Artillery.

Cornet W. B. Bell, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Richard Theophilus Abbot, M.D., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Central Provinces, and Surgeon Alexander Morison Dallas, of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Smalley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Horace Hallseiton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Captain William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant James Sutherland Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals James Alexander Guise, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ (550) five hundred and fifty per annum with the additional pension of £ (250) two hundred and fifty, under the provision

and profits arising from offices, property, professions and trades. The motion was put and carried.

The rules for the conduct of business having been suspended, Sir Richard Temple introduced the bill.

Sir Richard Temple then introduced [illegible]

[illegible] the Police S[illegible]

[illegible] provision for the collection [illegible] on certain foreign frontiers in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and also for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to customs duties.

Sir Richard Temple remarked that he had been requested to state that it was proposed that the Income Tax Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, and that on Thursday next, the Council would meet for the purpose of discussing the Budget generally and that bill in particular.

The Council then adjourned.

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED CASH BALANCES IN THE INDIAN TREASURIES ON THE 31ST MARCH 1870.

Receipts in India in 1869-70.	Budget Estimate.
	£
Revenues	49,340,840
Debt—	
To be raised on Loan	3,000,000
Receipts on account of Debt	12,408,724
London—	
Recoveries in India of Payments in England, Funds, Family Remittances, &c...	1,199,760
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company; net Earnings	7,600
Net Railway Earnings	2,604,700
Estimated Cash Balances on 31st March 1869	11,917,473
Total	80,479,097

Disbursements in India in 1869-70.	Budget Estimate.
	£
Expenditure in India	43,157,540
Debt—	
Payments on account of Debt	13,712,792
London—	
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India ..	8,400,000
Payments on account of Indian Railways	3,255,100
Ditto Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ..	5,500
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government	128,300
Miscellaneous	292,555
Estimated Cash Balances on 31st March 1870	11,627,310
Total	80,479,097

EDWARD GAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.
E. F. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.
Fort William, Financial Department, the 6th March 1869.

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

General abstract of the revenues and receipt and of the expenditure of India for the year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870 :—

Receipts.	Actual, 1867-68.	Budget Estimate 1868-69.	Regular Estimate 1868-69.	Budget Estimate 1869-70.
	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ..	19,986,640	20,466,000	20,275,200	20,595,500
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States ..	689,288	687,000	693,800	693,200
III.—Forest ..	331,088	493,900	423,600	436,007
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	2,238,931	2,211,600	2,313,000	2,280,080
V.—Assessed Taxes ..	653,848	570,997	576,000	900,000
VI.—Customs ..	2,578,632	2,441,6·0	2,713,5·0	2,773,500
VII.—Salt ..	5,726,093	6,016,900	5,613,100	5,898,500
VIII.—Opium ..	3,385,286	3,886,000	3,886,000	3,295,500
IX.—Stamps ..	2,180,269	2,372,800	2,349,200	2,396,900
X.—Mint ..	130,252	251,200	163,300	136,800
XI.—Post Office ..	659,579	671,300	687,000	687,300
XII.—Telegraph ..	215,031	252,600	218,700	250,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ..	719,343	1,034,200	1,033,000	965,100
XIV.—Police ..	231,972	274,300	286,500	301,400
XV.—Marine ..	455,090	294,500	578,800	348,500
XVI.—Education.	73,845	75,100	75,200	85,400
XVII.—Interest ..	211,975	236,500	231,700	251,000
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ..	1,127,551	763,200	759,600	968,700
Army—Miscellaneous ..	742,712	692,4·0	829,400	730,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous.	557,840	496,000	468,700	641,800
Total Receipts .. £	48,429,644	48,583,900	49,288,700	49,340,840
Deficit, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges .. £	1,610,157	1,626,450	2,801,244	3,513,150
Grand Total .. £	50,039,801	49,613,350	51,089,944	52,853,990
Deficit not including P. Works Extraordinary Charges .. £	1,007,695	....	970,471	....

Expenditure.	Actual, 1867-68	Budget Estimate, 1868-69.	Regular Esti mate, 1868-69.	Budget Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,709,972	2,699,700	2,684,200	2,794,778
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ..	51,861	99,000	99,000	
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	884,113	517,330	589,850	518,710
3.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	376,466	231,940	592,740	259,370
4.—Land Revenue ..	1,995,950	2,138,700	2,076,800	2,186,790
5.—Forest ..	226,416	278,080	270,250	284,870
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	303,534	261,900	272,800	263,650
7.—Assessed Taxes ..	33,314	21,000	20,050	39,000
8.—Customs ..	207,186	186,150	183,490	182,649
9.—Salt ..	325,320	441,000	389,770	395,770
10.—Opium ..	1,874,121	1,967,780	1,789,330	1,724,330
11.—Stamps ..	92,990	101,100	99,850	96,410
12.—Mint ..	99,366	109,500	35,090	88,470
13.—Post Office ..	491,620	583,480	617,300	706,120
14.—Telegraph ..	206,517	242,500	482,310	447,000
15.—Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	365,981	326,520	326,650	345,530
16.—Administration and Public Departments ..	1,124,396	1,140,220	1,148,210	1,205,090
17.—Law and Justice ..	2,544,349	2,857,980	2,782,910	2,863,670
18.—Police ..	2,434,125	2,508,450	2,436,210	2,574,200
19.—Marine ..	926,535	558,800	681,630	473,400
20.—Education, Science, and Art.	783,510	994,190	855,160	912,200
21.—Ecclesiastical.	158,707	163,520	162,760	169,100
22.—Medical Services ..	352,316	366,970	376,710	413,080
23.—Stationery and Printing ..	222,729	226,400	228,770	227,790
24.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	241,501	231,050	236,730	235,510
25.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	1,873,072	1,948,000	1,912,770	1,886,190
26.—Miscellaneous	673,992	270,700	416,000	389,200
27.—Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	911,256	633,300	827,130	711,670
Army	12,003,467	12,904,720	12,893,230	12,850,910
PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY—				
Public Works ..	5,430,457	3,458,480	5,640,000	5,677,090
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ..	156,535	221,300	303,640	159,450
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ..	101,877	122,700	29,700	14,600
One per cent. Income Tax Grant.	111,410	...	..	...
	41,044,485	38,925,990	41,390,550	40,903,740
Net Expenditure in England, including Stores ..	6,852,419	6,392,400	7,191,591	6,856,750
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less net Traffic Receipts.	1,540,435	1,202,900	1,677,620	1,527,700
Total .. £	49,437,339	46,521,290	50,259,171	49,288,190
PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY—				
Military	...	1,363,880	Included under Public Works Ordinary.	
Communications ..	...	415,178		
Embankments ..	...	27,000		
IRRIGATION WORKS.				
In India ..	219,255	800,000	852,500	1,650,000
In England ..	...	..	14,000	1,055,000
Special Fund Works	382,613	470,000	470,000	560,000
STATE RAILWAYS.				
In India ..	594	..	213,300	193,810
In England ..	...	...	330,973	257,990
Total .. £	602,462	3,092,058	1,880,773	3,565,800
Total Expenditure .. £	50,039,801	49,613,350	52,089,944	52,853,990
Surplus, including Public Works Extraordinary Charges .. £	...	..	..	..
Grand Total .. £	...	2,095,640	...	52,650

* Total including transfers from P. W. Extraordinary £48,342,350

EDWARD GAY,
Offg. Depy. Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.
E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India.
Fort William, Financial Department, the 6th March 1869.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA FOR 1869-70.

	Expenditure. In India.	In England. (Net.)	Total.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt	2,794,779	1,564,250	4,359,029
Civil Departments	18,934,530	1,579,442	20,504,972
Military	12,850,000	3,226,961	16,076,961
Marine	473,300	409,837	883,237
Public Works—Ordinary ..	5,851,050	170,160	6,021,210
Total ..	40,903,740	6,856,750	47,769,490
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital less net Traffic Receipts	...	1,527,700	1,527,700
	40,903,740	8,384,450	49,288,190
Public Works-Extraordinary ..	2,255,800	1,312,099	3,565,800
Grand Total ..	43,157,540	9,696,450	52,853,990

EDWARD GAY,
Offg. Dy. Comptr. Genl. of Accts.
E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General of Accounts.
R. B. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Fort William Financial Department, 6th March 69.

CONVENT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

We continue from yesterday's issue the report of the extraordinary case of *Saurin* vs. *Starr and another*, heard before the Court of Queen's Bench.

On February 12 (the ninth day of the hearing) Mrs. Starr's examination-in-chief was continued by Mr. Charles Russell. She said—I recollect a mistake being made on the 26th of March, with relation to the plaintiff's food. The sister who had charge of supplying her with food forgot to take her breakfast to her, and she did not get any until half-past twelve o'clock. When that fact came to my knowledge I reproved the sister for neglect. After I ceased to treat her as a sister of the community, she had breakfast—consisting of bread, butter, and tea, the same as the rest. For dinner she had meat and vegetables to eat, and water to drink. Her dinner might have been served her a little later than the community. I am now speaking of two days before Lent, which commenced on the 14th February. During Lent she had the food that was allowed by the Church to seculars who were fasting. The rules of the Church with relation to Lent were complied with. The rule relating to sisters and to seculars did not differ except as to those sisters who were suffering from illness. There is a garden and a yard at the house at Hull. From February to the time Miss Saurin left she was not confined to her room. There would be no objection to her going into the garden. I never refused her permission. I sent her a change of clothes at the end of the first week after her separation from the convent. I ascertained she had only two corticles, and I then went to her and inquired why she had not put on all I had sent to her. She said she did not know they were for her. I replied, "If that were so, why did you take two corticles ?" I can't remember what she said. I pressed her to take them, but she said she would do very well with what she had. At this time the bed linen was changed in rotation—two beds each week. I think there were thirteen or fourteen sisters in the community about this time, that was a rotation of about seven weeks. No complaint was made by her of vermin being in the blanket, but I heard she complained to a sister that she had had a blanket given to her that had been used in the children's dormitory. It was not so. She had not used the blanket since the summer before. It is not true that she had sheets given to her that had been used as covers for the lottery tables ; I can say positively of my own knowledge. I heard she complained of it. She was not guarded and prevented from leaving her room for any purpose. The directions I gave were that her movements were not to be controlled in the least, but that she should be allowed to do just as she liked. I gave directions, however, that she should not be left alone. On the 30th April, about noon, I ordered that a particular door should be kept locked, because Miss Saurin was in the habit of going into the room and remaining so long that she inconvenienced the community. There were four other rooms of the same description to which she had unlimited access.

By the Lord Chief Justice—A rope was attached to her door and the sister's bed on the corridor, but it did not fasten the door.

Defendant—She was afterwards moved to a room higher up—one of a range of cells—because she was not a member of the community. It was a larger room than she had previously occupied, and it was lighted by a window. The same room has been and is now occupied by a sister. Miss Saurin was in the habit at night or early in the morning of getting up and going over the house alone, and I understood she had been seen in the corridor at five o'clock in the morning in her tunic, and without stockings. I have learnt that since, but in my own mind I believe she would. I gave directions that a sister should sleep in the corridor, and that a string should be attached to her bed and Miss Saurin's door—that if Miss Saurin should come out she should awaken the sister, and she should accompany her round the house. The sisters are forbidden to rise before the call. The rope did not fasten the door. There was nothing to prevent Miss Saurin going out. The ordinary furniture of a sister's cell consisted of a chair or stool for each occupant, and when I went to her I found her sitting on the floor, although there was a stool in the cell. I then ordered two chairs to be taken to the room, but I don't know if she used them. I did not desire Miss Saurin not to use a particular chair, but not to get and sit near the sister who was attending her. She might have put the chair in any part of the room. In 1864 or 1865 there was a general cleaning of the house at Hull, and Miss Saurin asked to be allowed to take part but I declined to let her. I did not give directions for extra menial work to be imposed on the plaintiff at church. I never gave directions for her to stand in school hours at Clifford. It is usual for them to stand in school when teaching, but I always told them to sit when possible. Her faults in her monthly reports would be trifling, except in the manner in which she mentions them, and taking the paper. An alteration was made in the rules by Mrs. Kennedy, in Hull, with reference to sewing and other materials. My impression is the alteration extended to leave instead of restricting them. A chapter was held at Hull in May 1864, for the election of a superior, my first term of office (six years) having expired—after the first the re-election is only for three years. The first is an appointment for six years from the bishop or by election. At the end of that time she can be re-elected for three years and again for three years. After that period she becomes a sister and is subject to the superior appointed or elected to that office. Plaintiff was entitled to send to the chapter for my resignation. It only lasts a few minutes. There was nothing to prevent her being present. None of the Clifford sisters were present. There is a particular form of resignation. The re-election took place on the octave of the Assumption. I don't know if I was unanimously re-elected. The votes are taken in secret.

Mr. C. Russell—The votes are taken by a kind of ballot. The rules prescribe that the billets shall be of the same form, and folded in the same manner, and distributed to the sisters the day before the election. Each sister has to write the name of the sister she votes for. She must not intimate for whom she voted, nor be curious to know how others voted.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you suggest this as a mode by which vote by ballot might be practically carried out ? else I don't see what use it is.

Mr. C. Russell—Then I will not pursue it.

Defendant—I found Miss Saurin had allowed the furniture to be thick with dust. She said she had not sufficient time allowed her to properly dust it. I knew she had, and I waited before speaking to her again, to see if she would make use of the few minutes she might have of free time to dust it. She did not apply it, and I said to her that if I found the community room in the same state I saw it in that morning I should require her to wear the duster on her head as a penance. I went upstairs and took the duster off with my finger. She said she had dusted the room twice that morning. I then got the duster for the purpose of putting it on her head. She objected to wear it, because she said it was wet or damp. I gave it to one of the sisters to take to the fire and dry it. She did so. Miss Saurin then objected to wear it because it was dirty. It had been used but it was not dirty.

The Solicitor-General—An intermediate state.

The Lord Chief Justice—According to your view it had not been used enough ?

Defendant—I said it was not dirty. She stooped down as if she wished to wear it, and I put it over her veil. This was about one o'clock. It was her duty then to remain in the community room, but at 3·35 I went upstairs and saw her walking in the corridor with the duster still on. When she came near me, I said, "Sister, you may take the duster off now." She bowed to me but said nothing. I have no doubt she heard me. She, however, still continued walking up and down wearing the duster. Five minutes afterwards she went to the choir to an exercise, still wearing the duster ; she continued to wear it during vespers and matins, and other religious duties. We then went to the refectory, and she wore the duster during the meal there, and also during another visit to the chapel.

[The reports here break off.]

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their valuable principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world. SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE, Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates. HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

PURE MILK, condensed by the ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY; has been certified by BARON VON LIEBIG, to consist only of PURE COW'S MILK, conserved with the best Sugar ; and to be especially adapted for the use of INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and in every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	7 per cent. Not exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	10 per cent. 11 per cent. Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent. 8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent. 8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	10 do. 11 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do. 9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac. "

DEPOSITS for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 m's sight above par			2s. 0 1/8d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 15/16d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d. "
		On demand	1s. 11 5/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	do.
On Ireland		do.	do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight			1s. 11 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bankers' Drafts, ½ per cent.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, a first class 14-horse power Portable Engine. Apply to James Bapty, Forbes House, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Pipingr and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage with lamps and pole by Laurie and Marner.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Challenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Couch and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th March, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Truthful Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than 30 years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or merely give temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and renovating those imperfections which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all but is desirable in a household medicine. They repel every noxious and effete matter ; and thus the strength is nurtured and henonergies stimulated.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Wanted, from the 1st September next, for two years certain, in the Fort of Bombay, suitable Quarters, containing about 12,000 superficial feet, for the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Apply to the undersigned at the present Government Telegraph Office, in Church Gate Street.

W. K. BROOKE.
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, three good sized Rooms, suitable for offices, in the first floor of No. 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next : rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
6 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and Regimental Messes to the stock of his Wines, Beer, Stout, &c., he has on hand

WINES.

PORT—A really Pure and Sound Wine by direct Importation	Rs.	24	per dozen.
SHERRY—Direct from Xeres	"	24	"
MADEIRA	"	27	"

CLARET.

MEDOC	Rs.	10	8 per doz.
PAUILLAC	"	12	0 do.
ESTEPHE	"	14	0 do.
do. Pints	"	8	0 do.
MARGAUX, Quarts	"	16	0 do.

BEER AND STOUT.

BASS' BEER in quarts, bottled by Cameron and Saunders	Rs.	6	0 per doz.
BEST GUINNESS's Stout, bottled by Friend, In quarts	"	6	8 do.
In Pints	"	4	4 do.
COGNAC VIEUX, first quality	Rs.	24	per dozen.
Do. second	"	20	"

J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.

Mr. N. has just received a fresh supply of really first rate quality of Cheroots and Cigars.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, No. 1. II. III.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

INDANA,

LONG COMMON.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS No. 2.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, per "CRUSADER," PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 Octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for the climate of India.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood, by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Harmoniums have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

6 Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER, OVERLAND PROVISIONS,

At the following Reduced Rates :—

Best York Hams	Rs.	1	2 per lb.
Wiltshire Bacon	"	1	0 "
Double Gloster Cheese	"	1	0 "
Cheddar	"	1	0 "
Cheshire	"	1	0 "
Stilton	"	1	0 "
Gruyere	"	1	0 "

No. 6, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

THE ARMY and NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.) Sole Agents for Bombay, Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro-plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, ornamented, exterior richly Electro-silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in handsome case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Board-ship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER, HATTER, HOSIER, HABIT MAKER, &c.,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

NANSEE KHYRAZ'S STOCK comprises the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY, of BLACK AND BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS AND CASHMERES.

BLACK, BLUE, OXFORD and STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

NEW REGULATION HELMETS—Hawkes Patent.

THE Stock comprises all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coatings. CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.,

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.

HOSIERY—Expressly for India.

HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.